

Advertisements.

CE GRATIS!

WAY'S PILLS

PRICE 6d. or 12 cts.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD

and certainly not, under

CHAS. B. C., 22d Aug. 1897. to

1945

au3lte D. WITHROW.

New Westminster, Jan'y. 21, 1868. *

New Westminster, B. C.
January 4th., 1868.

EACH WAY.
W. R. LEWIS.

Important to Business Men in
Victoria, California, Portland,
and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the oldest newspaper published in British Columbia, and is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is valued as an advertising medium for the Colony. Dated SUNDAY, in Victoria, and by P. P. P. in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

This paper may be read gratuitously in London at the Central Establishment of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," 241, Strand, where advertisements and subscriptions for the same are received.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Closing out Sale—J. S. Clute.

Auction Sale—H. V. Edmonds.

Notice—J. C. Harrison.

Card of Thanks—E. White.

The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOWE
SOUND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Merlin's sleepless guardianship of the fabled treasures of the Cambrian hills may be metaphorically very beautiful; but an over-weening display of pitiless zeal for the sanctity of public property—being a misdirection of the protective faculty—engenders feelings of dissatisfaction which too often culminate into positive estrangement. On the other hand, the wisdom of a careful conservatism of the public interests never fails to command the homage of esteem and loyal attachment. Whether the mistaken course arises from mental blindness, or moral obliquity its evil consequences are equally to be deplored: it has been said that "ignorance in a Minister is hardly less injurious than bad intentions," and the lurid light of this truism may be seen shining through the political history of every country. The beneficent and the just are the true aims of a wise government; in seeking their attainment, human fallibility must not be forgotten; and charity—untinctured by an imbecile toleration—ought not to be withheld. To do the right, if ever visible in the policy of a ruler will soon silence the carping of discontent, and dispel the vapour of unmerited obloquy. Commensurately with the weaknesses of those around him must be the vicarious sufferings of His Excellency the Governor—the thorns of unparticipated care are necessarily blended with the roses of his position. Allowing much, very much, for the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, we must confess our inability to see any very wide dissimilarity of principle between the culpable indulgence of those Banking Directors in the mother country who lent the prestige of their authority to the unsound acts of their officers, inducing thereby a sequel of ruin—and the sanctioning by His Excellency of such an extraordinary production as the Lease offered to the Howe Sound Copper Company. Satisfied as we are of His Excellency's ardent desire to govern the Colony in accordance with a liberal and progressive policy, based on the principles of right and justice, we will try to believe that, in this instance, he must have temporarily forgotten his own comforting assurance that he "will not assent to any measure he is not prepared to defend." The document we have referred to is a piece of mosaic more belonging to Mediaeval than to modern times—it is full of combinations beautiful enough in an Antiquarian light—but is entirely wanting in that most beautiful of all modern combinations, in such things, viz.—Security to the landlord and freedom of action to the tenant. In justification of the remarks which it is our intention to make on the terms of this lease, we would state that, though only a contract primarily affecting a few individuals—it bears the imprimatur of the Government, and is *prima facie* the law at present regulating such matters. We therefore conceive it to be a subject for legitimate criticism; we have no desire to wound, but wish, if possible, to convey the lesson that—

"He little merits blame who others can annoy."

The clauses which, in our opinion, are the most open to objection are the following—

1. "THE PERIOD IS 21 YEARS."

Leases of mineral lands may be, and we believe are, granted in Great Britain for this term; but the condition of like circumstances being wanting, to argue an analogy between the

countries would be simply absurd. The period is too short. Capital seeking investment would not be likely to be attracted by the telescopic virtues of a copper mine in this *terra incognita* on a tenure of 21 years.

2. "A ROYALTY OF 1 PER CENT ON THE GROSS PROCEEDS OVER 500 TONS PER ANNUM."

The principle of a Royalty we hold to be erroneous; but waiving this, the exaction ought to be on the *Net* proceeds, not on the *Gross*. Seeing that the Company must ship to England it involves the same old fallacious principle very well exposed three years ago by the Governor himself, viz.—"taxing freight, and making the ship while on her voyage contribute to the support of the public institutions of this Colony." Virtually the Howe Sound Co. would not be able to ship a ton of copper without first obtaining the permit of the Government Inspector; and of all senseless provisions that which secures to a Government the right of interference with private enterprise is the most obnoxious—it is nothing more nor less than the fatuous offspring of unenlightened selfishness.

3. "ALL RATES AND TAXES TO BE PAID BY THE COMPANY."

Poll upon Ossa! In view of the great cost of production and bringing to market of the Howe Sound ore—this *chief source* of finance or romance is the same thing—is lively to contemplate: Tax upon tax in one scale—the profits of the Company in the other.

4. "ALL THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, &c., ON THE PREMISES AT THE EXPIRY OF THE LEASE TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT."

With regard to this, we would merely say—writing in the shadow of the mysterious dispatches—that when the financial condition of the Colony will justify the creation of new offices—a Commissioner—*de luvatio inquirendo* had better not be forgotten. So long as such conditions as these are inserted in Government leases this Colony is not likely to be blessed with many industrial undertakings. We must not omit to mention, however, that these are the dark features of the case; the cloud has some silver lining; for instance a rent of one hundred dollars per annum, would—*quod rent*—seem to be moderate, and just. The Company are also to be allowed to prospect for two years entirely untrammelled by any condition; had this liberal spirit been evinced throughout the contract no opposition could possibly have been raised. There is a clause, too, regarding the machinery, which we deem to be perfectly proper, that is, if it mean nothing more than giving tangible shape to the right of the Government to see that the necessary precautionary measures are taken for the preservation of human life; these we hold to be the vested privileges of a Government, which no written agreement can either make or mar. General impression, often the synonym of general ignorance, withal worthy of some regard, has had it that the Government is afraid of the public lands being locked up, (the Company asked for a lease of 99 years) but surely this contingency could easily be provided against by the insertion of a clause nullifying the lease on the complete abandonment of the mine, or other justifiable cause; as regards the locking up of the lands the initiative would seem to be effectually taken by the Government itself by such leases as the one under review. Implied in, and mayhap inducing such unworthy fears, is the idea that there is no guarantee that the Company will work the mine. Looking to the circumstances of this country, its extent of territory, boundless mineral wealth, and the easy terms on which Agricultural lands can be purchased; these lands containing minerals—the knowledge of which the purchaser has only to keep to himself, while he is in the chrysalis state of pre-emptor—to secure his right to them. We say looking to all this the narrow-minded dread of the Government in the Howe Sound Co's case is really pitiable to think of: it is the flagrant abuse of a very respectable principle which, had it (the abuse) been the rule instead of the exception in the history of the world, Law and Commerce would have been

confined to a nut shell; and, so far as this part of the globe which "we inherit" is concerned, Columbus might have slept in his cradle. No guarantee! Remove the gages, and do not prophetically gauge other people's pockets! Considering the expenditure of time and money, and the vigorous efforts the Howe Sound Company have made to open and test their mine, we should say—

"Let their deeds proclaim them,
Their actions are their heralds."

With more truth than warmth of fancy it may unfortunately be said that this Colony is the museum of Joint Stock Companies—they have not, however, been all strangled by restrictions; mythical expectations and internal short-comings have in several cases been the "worm" of the "bad"—convenient though it may have been, and generally is, to impute the Government to the sacrificial altar of their own folly. But, endeavouring to view dispassionately the treatment received by the Howe Sound Company, we do think they have great cause to complain; they have acted all along in an open, straightforward manner. Have they been met in a similar spirit? (One day terms are communicated to them which in good faith they consider as final—the next these are neutralized by others which no company of sane men could for a moment think of accepting. Tantalized by delay, and mortified by the fruitlessness of negotiations with the Government, the Company is in a complete state of coma! The very last phase of the matter, as we understand it, is their non-acceptance of the Government terms, and reference made to some previous letter which contains the terms they would be willing to agree to. What the up-shot may be remains to be seen. Meantime the operations of the Company are at a dead standstill, and White Cliff Point is left—

"A mass of silent but the sleeping clouds
And waste for church and winter's tyranny."

New Advertisements.

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT THE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

THE BEST designs of clothing put my English and French make on Monday and Tuesday, to sell at one-half of the original price, and choice stock of goods at low prices.

The Stock consists of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in every variety.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Childrens, Boots and Shoes in EVERY STYLE.

Hats and Caps, in great Variety.

Hosiery of all kinds.

A choice lot of Ladies' underclothing, imported direct will be sold at a Bargain.

The Goods are all new and have been bought in the Best Markets and on the most favorable terms, and will be sold without reserve for CASH and CASH only.

I wish the Public to understand most distinctly that this is no sham, and that I do not intend to haul down my Colors after one day's sale.

All wholesale orders filled to the satisfaction of every purchaser.

JOHN S. CLUTE,
Columbia Street.

All outstanding Accounts must be settled without delay, and no further notice will be given.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has sold out the City Bakery to Mr. David Gibson.

All parties indebted to the establishment are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts.

ma4 to J. C. HARRISON.

New Advertisements.

CARD OF THANKS.

I TAKE this means of expressing, on behalf of the Managers of the WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, most hearty thanks to those who so liberally responded to the appeal for aid, at our Annual Meeting, the other evening. I may add that in the absence of regularly appointed Collectors, the list is placed in the hands of Mr. Clarkson, at the Colonial Bookstore, who will gladly receive what has been promised, and any additional sums which others may be willing to give to the funds of this noble Institution. I shall have to close the Ecclesiastical Year and forward the list to the General Secretary early next month.

E. WHITE.

AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, this day, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Blizzard Saloon, a variety of articles, including Stoves, Cooking Utensils, and Bar-room Fixtures.

HENRY V. EDMONDS,
ma4 to Auctioneer.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE
STORE.

J. WHITFIELD, the old Cariboo Pioneer, wishes to inform the public of New Westminster and vicinity, that he has purchased the stock in Trade of the late W. Woodman, of Columbia street, New Westminster, where he will carry on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches.

He also wishes to inform his friends in Victoria that all orders from them will be punctually attended to and forwarded through Victoria Express.

Particular attention will be paid to Job work.
Gum Boots, if ordered by him, will be guaranteed waterproof.

SCOTCH HOUSE,

VICTORIA.

A. MCLEAN & CO.

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

IMPORT Clothing direct from the best English and Scotch Markets, and sell retail at wholesale prices for Cash.

BEAVER COATS,
Tweed, Flannel, Doe
and Watling
PANTS.
BOYS' CLOTHING
AND UNDERCLOTHING.
HOSIERY,
COATS,
SUITS,
BALTIC WHITE
SPRINGS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Received by last steamer a large addition to their former well-selected Stock, Fort St. Jy22 to

TO LEASE.

THE premises on the corner of Columbia and Mary streets, recently occupied by T. Stoddard, consisting of a paint-shop, dwelling and carpenter's shop.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON,
New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. to

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THAT property known as Woodcock's Wharf and Mills, consisting of Two buildings, one on Richard street, a wharf 66x200ft., upon which are built warehouses, freight-sheds and a "piggery" capable of containing 200 hogs.

This property enjoys a free water-privilege with sufficient depth for shipping to lie alongside the wharf.

The whole or any portion will be sold or leased upon the most reasonable terms.

Apply to Wm. CLARKSON,
New Westminster, May 11th, 1867. to

New Advertisements.

AYER'S
MEDICINES.

THE peculiar taint of infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children," and the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, SCROFULA produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have a scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antiseptic that medical science has discovered, for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blisters and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tubercular deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's Almanac, ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made, when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the cause of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effective than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

MURPHY'S Cherry Pectoral, sold by H. W. SMITH and Dr. J. C. Ayer, New Westminster, and by every dealer in the Colony.

FRENCH'S
FISH MARKET

Front street, New Westminster.

In the above Market will always be found in season,

Of Every kind, both Fresh and Smoked.

Also, in season, all kinds of

GAME.

Shipping orders promptly attended to

FREDERICK KAYE,
New Westminster, July 5, 1864. Jy6 to

New Advertisements.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig)
The Westminster Review, (Radical)
The North British Review, (Five-Clutch)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory)

These periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868.

For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum
For any two of the Reviews, \$7.00
For any three of the Reviews, \$10.00
For all four of the Reviews, \$13.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, \$4.00
For the Scots and one Review, \$7.00
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews, \$10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, \$13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$16.00

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should prepay by the quarter at the office of delivery. The Postage to any part of the United States is Two Cents a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers, by reuniting direct to the Publishers, may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz.:

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1867, inclusive; Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1863, 1866, and 1867, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review; also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for \$2.50 a year, or the two years together for \$4.00.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING
COMPANY,

140 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. CO. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE.
By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1000 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price \$2 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, \$2.50.
Jy18 1868. 1y

G. SUTRO & Co.,

CORNER OF YATES AND WHARF ST.

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

CIGARS

AND TOBACCO.

Jy29 1m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The property known as "Savona's Ferry," situated at the foot of Lake Kamloops.

THE Ferry is in good running order with ample supply of good boats, &c. There is attached a comfortable Hotel, with good stabling.

It is the only Public House between the Wagon road at Cache Creek and Kamloops, and is situated about midway between these points.

Terms favorable. Apply to
WILLIAM CLARKSON, N. W.
CARIE & GRACIE, Victoria.
W. H. KAY, Proprietor, at
Glenhart.

Jy29 to

NOTICE.

AFTER this date J. C. BEEDY & CO. are not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin or Glass, or for unavoidable destruction caused by breakage of bridges, road-slides, or any other contingency beyond their control, unless by special contract made in writing in respect of such goods at the time of shipment.

J. C. BEEDY & CO.
Yale, B. C. Dec. 3d, 1867. 1y

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM WOODMAN, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st March next; and all persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the same on or before the above date.

T. CUNNINGHAM.

Advertisements.

PERIODICALS.

Quarterly Review, (Conservative)
High Review, (Whig)
British Review, (Radical)
Edinburgh Magazine, (Free Church)
Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory)

These are all sustained by the best writers on Science, Literature, History, and the world of letters. They are to the scholar and the professional man, as they are to the general reader, as they are to the current literature of the day.

TERMS FOR 1868.

Subscription, 10 sh.
Single Copies, 2 sh.
Advertisements, 10 sh.
Back Numbers, 10 sh.

POSTAGE.

Should be prepaid by the quarter. The Postage to any part of the United States is Two Cents a copy only applied to current numbers. For back numbers the postage is 10 sh.

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British from January, 1863, to April, 1864, inclusive; Edinburgh and London from April, 1864, to December, 1864, inclusive; and the London Quarterly Review, 1865, 1866 and 1867, at the rate of 10 sh. for each or any Review, also, 1866 and 1867, for \$2 50 a year together for \$4 00.

WARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Paterson Street, N. Y.

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The British Columbian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1868.

FROM BIG BEND.

We have received the following items of news from Mr. John A. Mara, who left Big Bend on the 4th Feb. arriving here on the 1st inst. The winter was severe. During one week in January the cold was intense, freezing the mercury every night. The cold weather continued for about 5 weeks, during which no snow fell. The snow lay about 4 feet deep. With the advent of Feb. the weather moderated and snow commenced to fall. There were 73 men wintering on the three creeks, 53 of whom were on French creek. Mining operations had been suspended on account of the severe cold. The Blue Nose co. had commenced taking out dirt for future washing. The dirt seems to be good, the gold plainly appearing in it. The Texas co. had commenced their tunnel in the hill and were getting fair prospects. The Discovery co. were sinking a shaft on the flat in front of the town. On McCulloch's creek 2 companies had been working all winter, taking out small pay, and a third had commenced tunnelling in the hill. On Cairn's creek a company of 4 had been at work all winter, taking out some gold. Great confidence was felt in the richness of this creek, and it was expected that about 100 men would leave Colville on the opening of the season for these diggings. The markets were well supplied with goods and provisions. On French creek, Flour, 20cts; beef, 25cts; bacon, 20cts; potatoes, 15cts; onions, 20cts; (the stocks of vegetables were laid in last fall) sugar, 50cts; candles, \$1; tea, \$1 50@82; coffee (green), 75cts.

The steamer "43" is expected to make her first trip the coming season on the 10th or 15th May. Travelling was very bad over to Seymour. Snow 10 feet deep on divide. No trails no way-side inns; nobody living at Seymour. Travelling on snowshoes from French creek to Thompson river. The lakes are frozen over solid. The fall hunt of fur-bearing animals had been a failure. Stock was wintering well on the Kamloops, Thompson and Bonaparte ranges. From Bonaparte to Salter's the snow had mostly disappeared. Thence to Yale sleighing was good. Ice nearly all the way from Yale to Coe's ranch.

The people wintering in Big Bend complain bitterly, and it would appear, not without reason, of neglect in mail matters. They have had neither mail nor express since the middle of November. They had raised a fund and despatched Mr. William Robinson out to Cornwall's for a mail, supposing that one or more mails would be lying there; but, unfortunately, none were to be had. The messenger came out with our informant, and would remain there a week in the hope that a Big Bend mail would arrive.

THE LIBRARY MEETING.—The meeting of the members of, and others interested in, the Public Library took place in the reading room of that institution, on Saturday evening, H. Holbrook, Esq., President of the Municipal Council, presided, Mr. W. E. Cormack acting as Secretary. After considerable discussion a resolution was moved by Dr. Macnaughton Jones, seconded by Mr. E. Brown, and carried nearly unanimously, proposing that the Board of Management should consist of nine members, two-thirds being elected by the subscribers, the other third by the Municipal Council, that the annual subscription of \$5 should entitle members to all the privileges of Library and Reading-room, and that a committee of three, be appointed to confer with the Governor and the Municipal Council, and solicit subscriptions, reporting to the adjourned meeting on next Saturday evening.

The following gentlemen were then elected a committee, in pursuance of the resolution: Dr. Macnaughton Jones and Messrs. Dickinson and Wolfenden.

THE STEAMER.—We believe the Enterprise is not expected up before Thursday.

POPULATION OF CARIBOO.—It is pleasing to know that we have been underestimating the population of Cariboo during the present winter. It appears that the census has just been taken, exhibiting a population of 1735 persons. This is, we believe, the largest number of persons that has yet wintered in Cariboo; and it is a most gratifying circumstance that the markets there have never before been so well supplied or the necessities of life sold at such low prices.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The annual District meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held at Victoria within the next few days. We understand that the Rev. Dr. Evans contemplates returning to Canada very shortly, and we presume the Rev. E. White will assume the management of the work on the Pacific. Mr. White is eminently fitted for the important position. Two new missionaries are expected out during the approaching summer.

SALE OF LOTS.—The sale of town lots for Municipal taxes, came off at noon on Monday. The sale, for several reasons, excited considerable interest. Although the advertised list was large yet the greater part of the lots were withdrawn, the taxes being paid at the eleventh hour. About a dozen of lots were, however, sold.

POSTPONED.—We have been requested to state that the Meeting of Subscribers to the Royal Columbian Hospital, which was appointed for last evening, has been postponed until further notice.

MAIL FOR KOOTENAY.—It is the intention of the Post Master General to despatch a mail for Kootenay next week.

STILL THEY COME.—Two more ships were expected at Capt. Stamp's mill yesterday, and another at Messrs. Moody & Co.'s mill to day.

THE NEXT EXPRESS.—Barnard's Cariboo express left Yale, for this city, on Sunday and will be due here to day.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 3d inst., the wife of Jeremiah Rogers, Esq., of a daughter.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

By I. L. C.

Gondar, formerly the capital of Abyssinia, and the residence of its monarch, is about 67 miles distant from Debra Thabor, which King Theodore inhabits. Gondar stands at the great elevation of 7,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated 21 miles to the North-eastward of the great lake Tzana or Dombaa. This noble inland sea is from 44 to 15 miles in circumference; it is in a spacious plain, which is considered, on account of its fertility, the granary of Amhara, and it is said to enjoy a perpetual spring. From Gondar a well marked road runs to and along the shore of Lake Debanba to Amhara Marja, a town on its border, where it falls to a level of 6,300 feet, and still continues declining to the river Tchi, 20 miles. Here the road crosses it at the lowest level of 6,200 feet, after which, in the short space of eighteen miles, it rises at Debra Thabor to the surprising height of 9,600 feet. Judging from the map, there are possibly two difficult passes within a few miles of Debra Thabor, and which, from being between two capitals, much frequented, are probably much easier than those of Taranta, or Lamalmo, formerly spoken of. Doctor Beke, who visited Debra Thabor on the 12th of March, 1842, tells of the fertility of the country near the Great Lake. The town had been burnt down in 1841, and was not yet rebuilt. It consisted for the most part of an assemblage of rude huts, a later writer calls it a fortress of considerable strength, in which the King has amassed great treasure; his house is ornamented with furniture, silk, and other articles obtained from Europe. The military communications have

been much improved by Theodore for war purposes. This writer talks of the valor of his soldiers as being incredible. They must have altered strangely since the visit of Bruce, who was not complimentary on their bravery. They objected to fighting at night, which obviously, if still the case, would lead an active and intelligent commander to attack them, with the bayonet by night. Colonel Meredith, an officer perfectly acquainted with the difficulties attending mountain warfare in India, reports very encouragingly on the means of invasion. In a reconnaissance of three days into the interior, the road, though difficult, was practicable for camels, and even for artillery. Obstructions could be removed or turned. Water was to be found continually—a finer or richer country could not be desired. Where the ascent up the mountain was direct a zigzag might be made at no great cost, up which laden camels or even carriages might ascend. From what has been said it would appear that Abyssinia, though a difficult country, is one of more easy access than was believed. Wherever an embassy or travellers with a train, either of camels or mules, attended by ill-conditioned savages, have been able to pass—led by a Napier, British Engineers, a British Staff Corps, and British soldiers will force their way. In the year 1860, when Napier, then only twenty-five years of age, asked his Engineer, General Marescot, who had just then surveyed Mount St. Bernard, "Is the route practicable?" "It is just barely possible to pass," "Let us set forward then," From St. Pierre an apparently inaccessible mountain reared its head amid general desolation and eternal frost. Precipices, glaciers, ravines, faithless snows, menacing, crushing avalanches seemed to forbid access to all living creatures but the chamois. By such paths as the hunter frequents up toiled the gallant French soldiers in single file, man after man, some fully armed, others carrying the arms of such as were dragging up the artillery, which were deposited in the trunks of trees, hoisted out for the purpose. The cavalry led their horses—the men had only biscuit and snow for food. What a French army so nobly performed in a couple of days, in a region of snow, our equally hardy and resolute men will accomplish in mountain passes of desolation, under a burning sun! Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in 1861, landed twelve thousand men in Aboukir Bay, in the face of the most gallant enemy Britons have encountered, and subsequently conquered the country. Might it not have been wise policy to have held Egypt as the lock and key by the Red Sea to India? A force of twelve thousand British and well trained Indian troops, armed in all points, far superior to any army in 1861, with Snider rifles, which are similar in power to the Chassepot, so lately destructive to the unfortunate Garibaldians, leads to the belief that no troops of King Theodore's could withstand a force so well appointed. Is it not to be regretted that the Prime Minister has announced that the region of our country is the sole object of the expedition, not a permanent holding of the country? Surely, with the knowledge of the wealth possessed by this barbarous monarch, some of the richest and lovable points to Amhara Bay, in the most healthy and fertile part of this beautiful country, will be held till at least every expense of the expedition and all possible compensation has been exacted for the benefit of every Briton whom Theodore has held captive before he obtains a treaty of peace!

SOMETHING NEW.—The well known Publishing House of Harper & Bros. New York, have commenced publishing a Weekly Paper of FASHIONS called *Harper's Bazar*. It is the best thing in the Fashion line yet issued. Each number contains six pages of Plates, besides a sheet of Patterns and ten pages of reading matter. The first four numbers can be seen at G. C. Clarkson & Co.'s Bookstore, where subscriptions are solicited. Price per year \$7.50, per half year \$4.00, for country subscribers \$5.50 per year and \$4.50 per half year postage paid. If you wish the very best Camera Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

"Widely Known." It is generally supposed that the Websters, Palmers, Gortalschoffs, Metterichs, and Garibalds of politics are the men of world-wide renown, and so they are where newspapers circulate, not much beyond. One of our friends lately returned from China, amuses us with the recital of his journey inland for some distance, where the enquiry of a good man when he became known as an American, was whether he knew or had ever seen the great chemist of his country, Dr. Ayer, who made the medicines. They use his remedies—many of them have been cured by them and they speak of him as if he occupied the whole of America were at least the great feature of it. A mandarin who had been cured of a malignant ulcer on the hip by his Sarsaparilla, seemed to consider it our principal article of export, and its inventor one of the few men this continent has produced worthy the attention of Chinamen.

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General Grocery Store!

COLUMBIA STREET.

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The subscriber has completed arrangements for carrying on the above establishment in all its branches, with increased vigor. His numerous customers will continue to be regularly supplied with the best quality of

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manufactured with the greatest care and cleanliness from the favorite California brands of flour, and at the lowest remunerative prices.

PIES

In every variety and of the most wholesome materials, and

CAKES

Of the most delicious flavour will be constantly kept on hand; while fresh ground

COFFEE, FRESH EGGS & BUTTER

from the favorite Ranches will always be found in stock.

Chops, Steaks, Oysters and Coffee.

served at all hours, and on the shortest notice.

WEDDING CAKES

made in the best style, and Dinner parties supplied on the shortest notice.

TERMS:—Most reasonable, and business conducted on the CASH principle.

N. B. All parties indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that immediate settlement must be made; and any parties having claims against him will obtain prompt settlement of the same.

JOSEPH SOREL
New Westminster, Dec. 18, 1867, to

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WE HAVE APPOINTED

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LETT'S OFFICE DIARIES 1868

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NOTICE.

I hereby given, that we have this day dissolved all our partnership in the business known as Dietz & Nelson's British Columbia and Victoria Express, to F. J. BARNARD, of Barnard's Cariboo Express, and he to solicit for him a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon us for the past five years.

DRETZ & NELSON,
New Westminster, Dec. 24, 1867, to

In reference to the above notice we have to request immediate payment of all claims due us, and any parties having claims against us will oblige us by presenting the same at New Westminster for settlement.

DRETZ & NELSON,
New Westminster, Dec. 6th, 1867.

To all whom it may concern.

THE undersigned, in charge of the School at Langley, will be prepared to receive a limited number of boarding scholars, on and after the first of April next. The terms will be Fifteen Dollars monthly in advance, which will pay for Board, Washing and Coals; but Books, Bed, Bedding and whatever else necessary, must be furnished by the pupil. Every attention will be paid to the moral, mental and physical advancement of the scholars who may be entrusted to our care.

JAMES KENNEDY
Langley, B. C., January 23, 1868, to

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Wm. CLARKSON,
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